### THE TRADES, &C.

CARD.—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—WANTED, A situation as assistant cutter, by a young man whose enment has just terminated. References to one of the houses in the city. No objection to leave the city. Ad-

JARVER WANTED-IN A FIRST CLASS RESTAU rans. Must have a thorough knowledge of the busi-ess, and understand the English language. Address. ating where he can be seen, C. C. Brown, Herald office. NIGRAVERS WANTED TO ENGRAVE JEWELRY.
I to whom constant employment and good wages will be
ven. Apply to GEORGE A. HAYNES, room 122 Western
otel, Cortlands street.

Mew York. MAY 2, 1833.—TO MESSRS, JOHN W. News and Charles A. Mignard, Committee in behalf of their fellow workmen in the employ of Folger & Turner. Gentlemen:—We have received your communication of this date, in behalf of yourself and associates, as compositors in our employ, and are happy to comply with your most reasonable request to increase your compensation to the standard of prices as put forth by the Pricters Union. Our own success, gentlemen, has been in a great measure owing to the beautiful productions as put forth by your superior skill and judgment, as compositors; and as the motto of our establishment is "We acknowledge no superiors as workmen and fow qualts," we as practical workmen, are satisfied that to sustain the reputation we now enjoy we must have good workmen and necessarily pay good prices. Wishing you presperity and happiness, we remain, yours.

MESSRS. FOLGER & TURNER, Printers, II John Street.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1833.

MESSRS. FOLGER & TURNER, Printers, II John Street. Street of the weekly hands employed in the book and job offices in the oily to sak an advance of \$1 per week. Although not connected with that body, we must acknowledge the justice of their fernand. Owing to the advance in rents and all the mocessaries of life, and respectfully sak you to accede to us the advance in rents and all the mocessaries of life, and respectfully sak you to accede to us the advance asked for by them. Respectfully.

JOHN W. BOWEN. C. Committee.

TO SHIPSMITHS.—A BLACKSMITH, WHO HAS HAD some experience in shipmith's work, is anxious to engage with a shipsmith for one year, in order to gain further instruction. Small wages will be expected. Address a note to G. W., Herald office.

TO BAKERS-WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE

ad and cake Reference required. Apply to JOHN NASH, Montgomery street, Jersey city. TO CUTTERS.—WANTED. AN EXPERIENCED CUT-ter, in a wholesale clothing establishment. Good refer-ence will be required. Apply at 44 Doy street, up stairs.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—WANTED, AN ENGINEER oxperioused in the use of the spirit level, on a railroad survey. Inquire at 330 Irving House.

WAITERS.—MEMBERS OF THE UNION ARE RE-quested to attend the regular monthly meeting, at Grand Street Hall, on Thursday evenin, May 5. Don't fall to attend. By order, W. S. HAMILTON,

WANTED-BY THE PHENIX GOLD COMPANY OF North Carolina.—Forty miners and a manager are immediately wanted, the manager to receive \$75 per month. He should have been bred in early life to underground work in Cornish mines, and be capable of keeping accounts. Apply before the 10th inst. at No. 66 Wall street, to H. Downing.

WANTED—AN EXPERIFNCED HARNESS MAKER who is willing to go to Havana. Terms and conditions made known on inquiring at Mesars. Cevallo, Pader & Ce., 77 Broad street, up stairs, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED-FOUR FIRST CLASS JOURNEYMEN hairdressers. Wages \$11 per week. None but the best need apply. Inquire at R. G. Gardner's hair dressing and bathing rooms, No. 6 Warren street.

### MILLINERY AND DRESSMATTING.

BONNET AND DRESS-TRIMMING RIBBONS, SILK and Parisian Millinery depot. Purchasers of these goods who are desirous to secure the newest and choicest styles, with the strictest economy, are hereby respectfully invited to examine a large and extensive assortment of ribbons and dress-trimmings which have just been opened by the subscribers, having purchased the entire stock of an auction and important the state of the stat

PRENCH MILLINERY SHOW ROOM 112 EIGHTH avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.—MRS. COOLEY legs to inform her somerous patrons that che will open her rooms on Thureday, May 5, with her second importation of French, eraps that illusion hax, lawrs and Prench lace hats, of every description, and solicits a call.

MANTILLAS.—AN IMMENSE IMPORTATION OF EN Mirely new and extremely beautiful designs in Parisina Mantillas have just been received at the emperium. 39 Broadway embracing "La Reine Blanche," the "Mantelet Noveda. "the "Sultana," "Siousae," and every other novelty that had appeared in Paris up to the commencement of the present month. The inspection of ladies in Scholarly in-vited.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO HAS RE-moved so No. 5 Great Jones street, (third door from Broadway, ) where she will open on Thursday, 5th of May, new styles of Paris millinery.

D crape shawls, (plain and embroidered.) having been purchased by the subscriber previous to the present advance, he can offer them at from 15 to 20 per cent less than the usual prices. Very heavy plain crape chawls with rich deep clinges, at \$10, \$12 and \$14; superh embroidered from \$20 to \$100. Also, as exquisite assortment of broabe. Cashmere, and other French and India shawls, of the finest fabrics, GEO. BULPIN,
Mantilla and Shawl Emporium 331 Broadway.

A TA RIGULAR MEETING OF THE NEW YORK Rifemen, Company I. Tweifth Regiment, keld on the 22d day of April, 1853, the undersigned were appointed a cemmittee to draft resolution, relative to the resignation of Capt. Henry Johnson, who reported as follows:—Resolved, That the thanks of this company he tendered to our worthy captain, for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed his responsible duties during the long period of his office.

Resolved, That while we regret his departure from among ns, he may rest argured that he retires with the full condence and exteen of his company.

Resolved, That it is our sincere wish that his life may long be spared—that "he be crowned with prosperity, and drink the full cup of happiness."

Resolved. That the be crowned with prospersy the full cup of happiness."

Resolved. That these resolutions be published in the daily gapers.

Lieut. BIMON.

Ord'ly DOEBKE.

Committee.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—JOHN A. BAKER, MANU-facturer and dealer in mititary caps, belts, swords, sashes, cpaulettes, knapsacks cartridge boxes, gur cases, pistol belts, &c., &c., has removed to 162 Fuijon street, one door weat of Broadway.

PLUMBERS, STRIKE FOR YOUR REGULAR ANNUAL target excursion to take place some time in June. All those friendly to the above will meet at Hayward's, 602 Broadway, on Thursday evening, at 8 'clock. By order of the committee.

BOOKKEEPING -C. C. MARSH'S METHOD OF teaching this branch is by practice—a course of practice. More useful knowledge can be acquired by four weeks practice than by four years lectures. Would you learn bookkeeping! Go, then, to C. C. Marsh. No 333 Broadway, and he will make you keep a set of books at once; he will show you how to proceed, watch over your work as you advance step by step, from book to book; entry to entry, and transaction to transaction. If you are apt, and have some knowledge of business, four weeks instruction in this way will suffice; perhaps six or eight weeks; but that time is nothing in comparison with the object. The charge is twenty-five dollars. Let those who cannot avail themselves of this course of practice try the work entitled Marsh's Course of

FORDHAM VILLAGE.—LOTS. OF ALL SZES. DEsirably climated in this beautiful and insithy village, being only 10 miles from the city by Harlem Raifroad, for also or reasonable terms. Trains leave nearly every half hour, thereby making it a desirable place for persons wish ing to reside out of town and do business in the city. For maps and full particulars, apply to BERKIAN & BANKS. IS Nasmau street, New York, or at the Fost office, Ford. bam, Westchester county. New York A person is always in attendance on the arrival of every train from New York to conduct people to the property.

PETERSVILLE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.-A SPI

as at regular meetings.
F. A. POTTER, President, No. 2 Hanover street.
WM. H. Hovr, Financial Scaretary.
P. N. GELLATLY, Rec. Soc. 167 Breadway, 1902a No. 5.

The Antiquities and Inotan Tribes Adjacent to the Boundary Line between the United

was held last evening in the University, Hon Luther Bradish, President, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Moore, the librarian, officiated in that capacity. After reading the minutes, Mr. Moore reported the donations and additions to the library since the last meeting, among which he noticed as especially valuable the donation, by James Lenox. Esq., of fifty nine volumes, being various early works relating to American history, selected from among the duplicates of Mr. Lenox'

Mr. Moore also read letters connected with his depart-

1st. From Hon. George Folsom, United States Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, inclosing a curious Dutch medal, relating to the Revolutionary history of Rhode Island, the donation of Lieut. Netscher, of the Dutch army.

2d. From Major James D. Graham, United States Topographical Engineers, transmitting a copy of his report,

count of its interest:—' I beg, leave to call the attention of the Society to the barometric profile of the route. I travelled from Indianola, on the Gulf of Mexico, to the backbone of the great Sierra Madre, near the Gila river, which is appended to this report. It shows conclusively that the physical obstacles for a great railroad across the American continent, by way of the Paso del Norte, are far less than would be encountered by any line of railway within the United States of equal length. When to the within the United States of equal length. When to the great physical facilities here exhibited we consider those of the climate along the whole belt across our continent, by the route referred to, the subject seems to become one of intense interest to the American people."

3d. From E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., transmitting "A few Notes on the Jesuit Relations," being an addition to the extremely valuable and interesting paper hereofore read before the Scciety, and published in their proceedings for the year 1847.

The meeting next proceeded to elect the following gentlemen, who were proposed for member-hip at a former meeting:—

themen, who were proposed for memberring at a state meeting:

Corresponding members—J Spear Loring, of Boston.

Resident Members—Edward Ell-worth David Lane, George Wallen, Joseph W. Patterson, H. J. Sandford, George S. Riggs, J. E. Carey, J. Blackmer, H. H. Morange, I. P. Starr, C. Stuart, H. J. A. Koeiner, and J. Hadner.

Several names were preposed for membership by different members of the Society. The President then introduced Hon. John R. Partlett, who read the following interesting paper on the antiquities and Indian tribes adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico:—

teresting paper on the antiquities and Indian tribes adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico:

RUINS ON THE SALINAS.

Having heard of the existence of ruins near the river Salinas, which empties itself into the Gila about ten or twelve miles below the Coco Maricopa villages, I made inquiry of the chiefs about them, and found that many had visited them. After some time agent in preliminaries, I induced two to accompany me as guides. I also took six soldiers and the commander of the escort, making altogether a party of twenty persons, a force which was necessary, owing to the proximity of the Apaches.

A ride of about twenty miles brought us to the bottom or valley of the Salinas, which seemed to be from three to four miles wide, and thickly covered with meaguite trees. The river is from sixty to one hundred feet wide, and from two to three feet deep, rapid and clear. In these respects it is totally different from the Gila, which, for the two hundred miles we had traversed its banks, was sluggish and muddy. This character, however, I think it assumes after passing the mountainous region and entering a region with rich alluvial banks. The water of the Salinas, as one would infer from its name, is not salt, but perfectly sweet and pure. It is a stream thrice the size of the Gila, at least its water bears that proportion to it, so that after the junction of these streams the Gila becomes a respectable stream.

July 4, 1852. Left camp at 4½ A. M., determined not to wait for breakfast; but make the most of our time while it was coel, for it would be impossible to travel, or rather be attended with great inconvenience, during the heat of the &ay. Continued our course due Fast up the river towards some singular piles of rocks, with fantastic tops, appearing like the works of art. For some time we all imagined that these rocks were the ruined buildings of which we were in search—the "houses of Montexuma," as our Indian friends called them. Passed oper the edge of a mountain at the base of which

the outside.

As it was now growing very warm, we left the plateau and struck off for the Salinas, ercamping beneath some tall cotton woods, where we prepared and partook of a late breakfast.

At fave in the afternoon, the heat being less, I crept from breath my shelter of willows, where I had spent several hours, and, accompanied by Dr. Webbl, mounted my mule, and left for the pisteau in advance of the party. A ride of a mile brought as to the table land, when we node for a large mound or heap, which arose from the plair. In crossing the bottom we passed many irrigating canals: and along the base of the plateau was one from fifteen to tearly feet wide, and from four to five feet deep, formed by cutting down the bank—a very easy mode of making a canal, and much more substantial than if carried across the bottom. From the course of this canal, as far as I could trace it by the line of the plateau, it must have extended many miles.

On reaching the great pile I found it to be the remains of an adobe edifice from 200 to 225 feet in length by 60 to 80 feet wide, its sides facing the caroinal points. Portions of the wall were only visible in two places, one near the amount at the southent where, from the height of the pile, it must have originally been three or four stories high, and the other at the northern extremity on the western side. These remains just projected above the mass of rubbish and crumbled wills. With the exception of these walls, all had crumbled into its original state, forming rounded heaps of various heights and dimensions, and worn into deep gulies by the rain.

RUINS ON THE GILA.

Left camp July 12, at seven o'clock, accompanied by two gentlemen of the commission and two Pimo Indians, who acted as our guides, to visit the celebrated "Casas Grandes," or Casas de Montecuma, as they were called by them. After following the road for two miles, we turned to the east, and followed General Kearney's trail, still deep and distinct, although but the trail of a single file of me and an animals. It is su

more which the boys who had accompanied us had picked up rear the ruins, and whom I had set to work for the purioe.

The ruins of Casas Grandes, or large houses, consist of fallen and erect walls, the latter varying in height from five to thirty feet and these often projecting above the heaps of others which have fallen and cruebled away. If the height is estimated from their foundations, it would be much greater, particularly those in the central parts of the building, where the fallen walls and rubbish form a mound twenty feet above the lower foundations. If, therefore, the highest walls mow standing have their foundation on the lowest level, they have a height of from forty to fifty feet; and as these ruins have stood exposed to the elements for more than three centuries, they must originally have been much higher. In fact, the thickness of the walls, some of which are five feet at their base, would indicate that they must have been much higher than they now appear.

From a close examination of what remains of the building or buildings I came to the conclusion that the outer portions were the lowest, and not above one story in height, while the central acces were from three to six stories. Hence the large heaps of rained walls and rubbish in the centre, and in consequence the better preservation and support of that portion of the edifice. By far the larger portions which have fallen are the exterior walls. This arises from the moisture of the earth and the greater exposure to rains. The central parts are in a measure protected by the accumulation of rubbish and by the greater thickness of their walls.

I should observe that every portion of this edifice is built of acobe, or mud, and that nowhere, as far as I could trace the foundations could I discover any walls of stone. The respect in which it differs from the work of the Spaniard, or modern Mexicans is in the mode of constructing the walls. The latter employed regularly male brick, from fourteen to sixteen inches in length, about twelve in width, and thr

stream of the stream of the stream by the rong coasis of cultivation until we reached the San Petro, and even in its valleys, or rather bottoms, its occupation by the program of the stream of the st

mains of a binding, the dimensions of which a high most take, but think it about 150 feet square. But small portions of its walls remain—enough however, to show the plan of the building, which could not have been more than one story high. It was divided into a number of compartments, of equal dimensions, except the corners, and resembled the ground plan of some of the low buildings connected with the large ellifice adjacent.

The plain for some distance south, I was told, was covered with traces of old buildings; but they were mers heaps, without a distinct form to show the nature of the original structure. In the valley they are also found. One is, therefore, led to the conclusion that the ruins before us formed some grand public edifice, in which were stand the produce of the soil and property of value. The number and extent of long, narros apartments, without windows, and of others very small, connected by circular openings or low apertures, led me to believe that they were used for granaries. The lesser ranges of buildings which surrounded the main one may have been eccupied by the people at large, whose per perty was deposited in the great building for safe keeping. They may have been a community holding their property in common, similar to the Shakers or the Mormons.

The builders of this edifice, and the occupants of the rich valley in the vicinity, showed much sagacity in their choice of so line a region of sounter for agricultural purposes. There is no valley equal to it in the whole region of country, from the low almost of Texas, near San Antonio, to the fertile valleys of California, near Los Angelos; and, with the creention of the Rio Grande, there is no river of equal size between thore of Exstern Texas and the Colorado, which are charged with vegetable matter and earth.

The Casas Grandes, or San Miguel river, rises about two

muddy waters of the kilo Grande, the Fecos and the Colorado, which are charged with vegetable matter and carth.

The Casas Grandes, or San Miguel river, rises about two hardred miles northwest of the city of Chihushua, whence it flows in a course nearly north by the twiss and the ruins of the same name, the towns of Barrancas, Correlitos and Janos, soon after which it takes an eastwardly direction and empties itself into Lake Gorman. It receives a tributary eight ornine miles morth of Janos and another from the west, called the Temewaca, about ten miles south of the town of Casas Grandes, &c. The valley here is about two miles wide, covered with two unints fields of grass court and wheat. The river passing altrough its centre is marked by a line of gigantic trees, while in various detached so that are groups of the same. The acequias or irrigating causis, which intersect the valley in every direction, are, like the river, lined with a large growth of shrubbery.

Eyend the plain rises the plateau, which has a gradual ascent to a low range of hills about eight miles distant, berond which, with some miles of intervening space, rises a lofty ridge of mountains. I took two general views of the ruins, one from the west, seated on the top of the little mounds referred to, in which the whole extent of the buildings is shown, with the valley and anountains beyond. The other is taken from a polat near the southeastern corner, showing portions of the walls which are not seen in the first sketch. As may be seen in the sketches, low mezquite bushes have taken root around the buildings, as well among its walls as in its apartments. On the west, the plateau extends to a range of low mountains about a mean and adjacent plateau are about faftern miles in width, which is about the average width from Janos to Casas Grandes. Proceeding south, the e- mountains appear to approach, thereby contracting the plateau and valley. The latter, I was teld, continues fertile far to the south, and is as highly cultivated as any portion of the

Some surprise has naturally been expressed, by those who feel an interest in the movements of Gen. Lane, in not finding the name of Meedis on any of the maps of New Mexico, Texas, or the adjoining Mexican States. A New Mexico, Texas, or the adjoining Mexican States. A leave to the control of this place may, therefore, possess an interest at all the place may, therefore, possess an interest and the place may, therefore, possess an interest and the place may the place of the Rio Grands, place of the Rio Grands, it is a situated on the western side of the Rio Grands. It means, therefore, little placeau, or little table land, it is situated on the western side of the Rio Grands. It means, therefore, little placeau, or little table land, about fifty miles above El Paso, in latitude about 22 degrees 18 minutes north, and until the year 1850 it was without an inhabitant.

Immediately preceding, and after the war with Mexico, the Mexican population occupying the eastern bank of the Rio Grands in Texas and New Mexico were greatly annoyed by the encorachments of the Americans, and by their determined efforts to despoil them of their landed property. This was done by the latter either settling smong them, er in some instances forcibly occupying their devellings and cultivated spots. In most cases, knowever, it was done by putting "Texas head-rights" on their property. These head-rights were grant issued by the Rio Grands, they were issued to persons who had served in her wars, as 'a reinilitary land warrants, and also to original settlers, which certificates or "head-rights" are still bought and sold in that State. The owner of them may locate his had where he pleases, unloss previously occupiral settlers, which certificates or "head-rights" are still bought and sold in that State. The owner of them may locate his had where the pleases, unloss of them and the second of the state of the second of th

ANNUAL PLECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC. The reguler monthly meeting, held at the Merchauts' ank yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. Messrs. he Chamber, and Mr. F. L. Talcott was elected to the zbitration Committee, vice W. H. Harbeck, whose term

The following preamble and resolution, relative to the

pased:—
Whereas the last Congress enacted a law to establish an assay office in the city of New York and, as understood by this Chamber, thereby authorized the Secretary of the Trassury to carry out the provisions of the said act, and appreciating the inconvenience under which the mercantile community must restaintil such assay office shall be in or eration, therefore.

Essaylved, That this subject be placed in charge of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Charles L. Frost, Charles H. Marshall and Caleb Barstow, with instructions to bring

for the ensuing year, by ballot. The result was as follows—
Petetiah Perit, for President—Ayes 36, scattering 2.
Caleb Barstow, Vice President (re elected).
S. L. Mitchill, second Vice President, do.
John J. Palmer, Treasurer, do.
Mr. Maury feelined a re election as Secretary, and Edward E. Fegart was unanimously elected to that office.
Mr. Curis moved that the thanks of the Chamber be presented to Mr. Maury for his services as Secretary, which was passed unanimously.
Mr. John H. Brower was elected Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration for the ensuing year.
Mr. Maury, E. D. Morgan and Robert Kelly, were relected Trustees for the Institution for the Savings of Merchants Clerks. The committee for visiting the Mercantile Library were also re elected.
Robert L. Taylor and Charles H. Marshall, Commissioners of Filots, re-elected.
The Chamber then adjourned.

## ANOTHER CASE OF STABBING WITH A KNIFE-THE

injured MAN NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER
An attray took place on Monday night between two
rishmen named James Grabam and Thomas Murphy, in a An attray took place on Manday night be ween two frielmen named James Graham and Thomas Murphy, in a basement situated at the rear of No. 21 Orange street, in which Graham drew a jack knife and inflicted a danger ones wound by stabbing the knife into the left breast, immediately below the nipple, and two other stabs under the arm. The wound in the breastit is believed by the medical attendance at the Hospital, will prove fatal, and up to last evening no hope was entertained of his recovery. It is supposed the knife blade penotrated the langs. Officers Eiker and O'Conner, of the Earth ward, arreated Graham and conveyed him to the station-house, and the injured man was sent to the City Hospital. It appears that the quarrel originated between the parties about the payment of fifty cents. Murphy, it seems, had boarded with Graham, and left a few days ago, in debt for lodging, fifty cents. On his return to the house on Monday evening, an alternation took place, and Graham struck Murphy a blow with his fist, and afterward, drew the knife, and inflicted the injury as described. The accused was taken before Justice Osborn, who committed him to prison to await the result of the injury.

Antirond :—
Grigory Fisher, German, leg broke: Simon Fisher, German, leg broke above and below the knee.
Henry Hard, German, injury in chestand contasion of eft knee.

Henry Hard, German, injury in chestand contusion of eff times.

Abraham Hines, American, haldly bruised.

Mrs. Hines, his wife, premature delivery, in consequence of the accident, and badly bruised.

Saiderf, German, three ribs and one arm broken. This part man lost his wife and one child.

Thillip Gratz, German, injury of breast and slight conviction of the head.

Goodib Wagoner, German, bruises. Lost his father.

Thillip Frb and two children, Germans, injury of breast and contusion of knees. One of his children's leg broken and injury of integes—very dangerous.

Henry Gerky, German, cantusion.

Christian Krant, German, injury of breast.

and chargerous.
Lochn sun, German, bruises.
Mr. Lee, Englishman injuries of back and breast.
Henry Friedrich, German, severe beed wounds and one

Augustus Gebel. German, five ribs broke and bad contained from the rest, thely to die.
Ludnells Gebel. German, injury in back.
Frederick Meyer and child, German with his brother chailes Meyer, South Clarks reet, bruises and contasions.
Lest his wife.

est his wife.

Mrs. Calvin Tony, American, bruises.

Mrs. Heschin Norwegtan leg and arm injured.

Chas. Fallner and wife. Gormans, evere bruises.

An Irish lady, name not known, leg broke. Another inch lady at same house, bruises.

At Churles McDonnel's, an Irish gentleman and wife,

Late advices from the Mediterranean squadron, re-ceived at the Navy Pepartment, report the officers and crew all well. Letters received in Washington from 6mm modore Perry, dated on board the United States steam frigate Mississippi, at Ceylon, March 10, report all well, and that the vessel would sail for Macao in a few days.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington City.

NO CABINET MEETING-NEW YORK POST OFFICER. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Cabinet did not meet to day, and everything there-

fore remains in statu quo. To morrow they will dispose of the New York Post Offices. After that all will be fair THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS IN NEW TORE—THE APPOINTMENTS—EARTHQUAKE, ETC.

FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINDTON, May 3, 1363.

The Cabinet were engaged to-day, upon diplomatic and home appointments for New York State, and it is under stood, made some progress, but will refrain from an nouncing further appointments until after the patronage of that State is disposed of, in order, by sweeping the beard at once, to avoid the action of the disappointed.

for office. He receives all courteously, but declines to interfere with the legitimate duties of the heads of departments and superior officers, being evidently mined to leave them untrammelled, and to hold then personally responsible.

Thomas P. Trott, one of the principal clerks in the Post

Office Department, has been razced to his former position, at \$1,400 clerkship.

J. H. Tower has been appointed Postmaster of Clinton

Oneida county, New York. A slight shock of earthquake was experienced in differ

minutes past nine, lasting but a few moments—causing perceptible vibrations of buildings. There is a talk of requiring the clerks in the Department of the Interior to work from half past eight to four business. It has been tried before, but proved very un-

The contributions to the Washington Monument during the month of April amounted to \$2,197. The Union this morning denies authoritatively the

statement that General Pierce will shortly visit New Hampshire, and says he has no intention of leaving Washington at present. It also announces that it makes no pretensions to be the organ of the administration. Rhode Island Le islature.

PROVIDENCE, May 3, 1853. The Rhode Island Legislature was organized at Newport to day, by the election of Thomas Steen, (dem.,) of Smithfield, as Speaker. No business was done but counting the

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 2, 1853.

The Alabama Democratic State Convention convened to day, and organized by appointing the following officers :- John Erwin, President: Rush Elmore, and George S. Walden, Vice-Presidents; Robert E. Coxe, and Robert Gaynes, Secretaries.

SYRACUSE, May 3, 1862 The night express train leaving Albany at half past 6 P.M. ran into an emigrant or cattle train going east just at the tunnel at the eastern end of this city, last night.

the cattle killed. The engineer of the passenger teain was badly hurt, but no one else was injured.

The canal beats are running to day.

The hodmen and day laborers struck for a shifting increase on their wages, which has been granted.

The smallpox prevails in the pornouse of this city, and many of its immates are sick.

The Excitement Against the Mayor of Ct cinnati. The committee of one hundred citizens waited a second time on the Mayor this morning, to request him to resign bis office, but he refused to meet them, which has caused great sensation, and another indignation meeting has been called for to morrow afternoon, at Fifth street market space.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1853.

Judge Gibson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and until recently Chief Justice, died at two o'clock this and until recently Unief Justice, died at two o'clock this morning, at the United States Hotel in this city. He was one of the most distinguished members of the bench in the United States, and had reached a very advanced age. The couris met this morning, but adjourned on the am-nouncement of the death of Judge Gibson.

### Additional from Mexico

OF THE STEAMER ALBATROS ANNA'S RECEPTION IN MEXICO-THE TERRITORIAL DIFFICULTY-GOV. TRIAS' REPLY TO GOV. LANK. BALTIMORE, May 3, 1853.

Tuesday and Wednesday last. The steamship Albatross went ashore on Cabesas reef

on the 18th April, ten miles from the shore, and twentyix from Vera Cruz. The steamship Texas immediately went to her relief, but found the passengers had all landed as d gone to Vera Cruz, and the steamer slipped off the reef, and nearly out of sight. The passengers lost all their luggage, and entered a protest against Captain Greene, to whom they attribute the disaster. Santa Anna arrived in the city of Mexico on the 17th of

April and was received with great rejoicings, firing of cannon, illuminations, &c. His reception all along the read, from Vera Cruz to the capital, was most enthandastic, triumphal arches being erected in the different aste, triumpus actual towns, and the inhabitants firing cannon, ringing bells, and indulging in other demonstrations of joy.

to the boundary, and the reply of Gov. Trias, of Chibua bun, were taken to the city of Mexico by express, in eight days and a half. They had caused mush excitement. Gov. Trias's reply to Governor Lane takes the ground that the northern boundary of Chibushua had formerly been much farther north than at present, and that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalo had removed it much further south—that even if the territory claimed was disputed territory, it had been always in the peaceable possession of Mexico—that the argument that the respective governments are not bound by the proceedings of the Bourdsry Commission is fallacious, and that besides having been from time immemorial in possession of Mexico, it is now inhabited by people who emigrated there from New Mexico, because they wished to continue Mexicans. He says further, that even if some did wish to change the sovereignty of the soil, they had no right to do it, and that, so far as protection from the indians is ceneerned, the Mexican government has done at least as much as the United States. Gov. Trias concludes by asking Gov. Lane if he has power to declare war?

It had beth rumoved in Mexico that a body of Mexican troops sent out by Governor Trias had been defeated by Colonel Kerr. The rumor was subsequently contradicted, and the Mexican papers state that Judge Conkling had given assurance that the United States government would disclaim Governor Lane's acts.

In the papers of the city of Mexico it is stated that Gen.

Lembadin had discounted the remaining payments from the Tehuantepec Company, at the rate of 25 percent.

The Nighio states that fifteen States and three territories to the boundary, and the reply of Gov. Trias, of Chibua

cent.

The Siglio states that fifteen States and three territories are in favor of the federal system, and only seven States appear disposed to adopt any other form of government, teneral Well took command of Tampico on the 5th

## From Boston. EDITORIAL CHANGE—THE PRINTERS' STRIKE. Down May 3, 1853

Colonel William Schouler announces in the Atlas this morning, his withdrawal from the editorial and business connection of teat paper. Hon. Charles Hudson audceeds him as editor.

All the daily papers now pay the increased price demanded by the compositors.

Telegraphs in New Brunswick, Sr. John, N. B., May 3, 1853 The bill to increase the stock, &c., of the Mirami Telegraph Conpany, was lost in our Legislature on turday, by a vote of nineteen to eight. The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH May 3, 1853.
The steamahip Alabama, Captain Ludiow, has arrived at this port, in 57 hours from New York.

Articles from the West Indies for the New York Exhibition.

[From the Royal (Bermuda) Gazette, April 19.]

There has been left at our office for the inspection of the curious in those matters, a beautifully flashed chandelier—made of native cedar—the workmanship of Mr. Henry J. Jackson, of this town. The centre piece is very tastily turned, and the projecting branches, of which there are nine, very neatly carved. Mr.—3, intends to forward this chandelier, and also a box.—3, help he is constructing of bird eye cedar, to the New York Exhibition.